AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1. (Currently Amended) A method of treating disturbances in iron distribution in a patient suffering from non insulin dependent diabetes mellitus comprising administering to a patient suffering from non-insulin dependent diabetes and disturbances in iron distribution a therapeutically effective amount of human erythropoietin protein having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 sufficient to treat said disturbances in iron distribution.

2. Cancelled

3. Cancelled

4. Cancelled

5. (Previously Presented) A method of treating disturbances in iron distribution in a patient suffering from non insulin dependent diabetes mellitus comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of human erythropoietin protein having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 modified by the addition of up to 3 glycosylation sites, wherein the modification is selected from the group consisting of:

$Asn^{30}Thr^{32}$;
$Asn^{51}Thr^{53}$,
$Asn^{57}Thr^{59}$;
Asn^{69};
$Asn^{69}Thr^{71}$;
$Ser^{68}Asn^{69}Thr^{71}$;
$Val^{87}Asn^{88}Thr^{90}$;

$Ser^{87}Asn^{88}Thr^{90}$;

$Ser^{87}Asn^{88}Gly^{89}Thr^{90}$; (SEQ ID NO: 2);

$Ser^{87}Asn^{88}Thr^{90}Thr^{92}$;

$Ser^{87}Asn^{88}Thr^{90}Ala^{162}$;

$Asn^{69}Thr^{71}Ser^{87}Asn^{88}Thr^{90}$;

$Asn^{30}Thr^{32}Val^{87}Asn^{88}Thr^{90}$;

$Asn^{89}Ile^{90}Thr^{91}$;

$Ser^{87}Asn^{89}Ile^{90}Thr^{91}$;

$Asn^{136}Thr^{138}$;

$Asn^{138}Thr^{140}$;

Thr^{125}; and

$Pro^{124}Thr^{125}$.

6. (Currently Amended) A method of treating disturbances in iron distribution in a patient suffering from non insulin dependent diabetes mellitus comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of human erythropoietin protein, without administering iron, wherein the protein (EPO) is an analog of SEQ ID NO:1, said analog is selected from the group consisting of: (a) human erythropoietin protein having the amino acid sequence, Ser Ser Ser Ser Lys Ala Pro Pro Pro Ser Leu Pro Ser Pro Ser Arg Leu Pro Gly Pro Ser Asp Thr Pro Ile Leu Pro Gln (SEQ ID NO: 43), extending from the carboxy terminus; (b) the analog in (a) further comprising Ser^{87} Asn^{88} Thr^{90} EPO; (c) the analog in (a) further comprising Asn^{30} Thr^{32} Val^{87} Asn^{88} Thr^{90} EPO; (d) the analog in (a) further comprising Gln^{24} Ser^{87} Asn^{88} Thr^{90} EPO; (e) the analog in (a) further comprising Gln^{38} Ser^{87} Asn^{88} Thr^{90} EPO; (f) the analog in (a) further comprising Gln^{83} Ser^{87} Asn^{88} Thr^{90} EPO and (g) darbepoetin alfa.

7. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the erythropoietin protein is pegylated.

8. (Previously presented) A method of treating disturbances in iron distribution in a patient suffering from non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus comprising administering a conjugate of human erythropoietin protein of SEQ ID NO:1, wherein said conjugate comprising the erythropoietin protein of SEQ ID NO:1 having one to three free amino groups covalently linked to n poly(ethylene glycol) groups of the formula $-CO-(CH_2)_x-(OCH_2CH_2)_m-OR$ with the –CO of each poly(ethylene glycol) group forming an amide bond with one of said amino groups; wherein R is a lower-alkyl; x is 2 or 3; m is from about 450 to about 900; n is from 1 to 3; and n and m are chosen so that the molecular weight of the conjugate minus the erythropoietin protein is from 20 kilodaltons to 100 kilodaltons.

9. (Original) The method of claim 8, wherein x is 3, m is 650 to 750, n is 1 and R is methyl.

10. (Original) The method of claim 8 wherein the conjugate has the formula

$$P\text{-}[NHCO\text{-}(CH_2)_x\text{-}(OCH_2CH_2)_m\text{-}OR]_n$$

wherein P is the residue of the protein without the free amino group that forms the amide linkage;

R is lower alkyl;

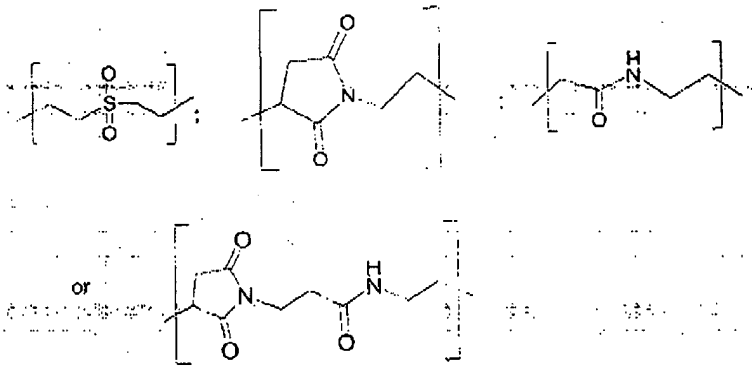
x is 2 or 3;

m is from about 450 to about 900;

n is from 1-3; and

wherein m and n are selected such that the molecular weight of the conjugate minus the erythropoietin protein is from about 20 kD to about 100 kD.

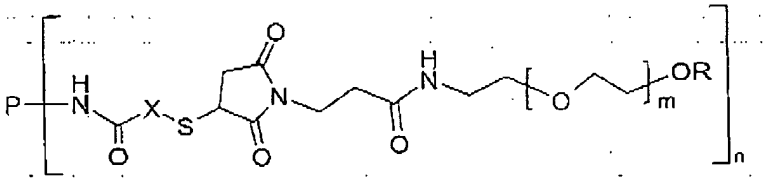
11. (Previously presented) A method of treating disturbances in iron distribution in a patient suffering from non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus comprising administering a conjugate of human erythropoietin of SEQ ID NO:1 wherein, said conjugate comprises the erythropoietin protein of SEQ ID NO:1 having one to three free covalently linked to the erythropoietin protein *via* a linker of the formula –C(O)-X-S-Y- with the C(O) of the linker forming an amide bond with one of said amino groups, X is $-(CH_2)_k-$ or $-CH_2(O-CH_2-CH_2)_k-$, k is from 1 to 10, Y is



or

the average molecular weight of each poly(ethylene glycol) moiety is from about 20 kilodaltons to about 40 kilodaltons, and the molecular weight of the conjugate is from about 51 kilodaltons to about 175 kilodaltons.

12. (Previously presented) The method of claim 11, wherein the conjugate has the formula:



wherein n is an integer from 1 to 3; m is an integer from 450 to 900; R is lower-alkyl; X is $-(CH_2)_k-$ or $-CH_2(O-CH_2-CH_2)_k-$, k is 1 to 10 and P is the residue of

the erythropoietin protein without the n amino groups which form an amide linkage with X.

13. (Previously presented) A composition for the treatment of disturbances in iron distribution comprising from about 25 to about 2,500 µg/ml of erythropoietin protein, from about 10 to about 200 mmol/l sulfate and having a pH of from about 6.0 to about 7.0.

14. (Previously presented) The composition of claim 13 comprising from about 50 to about 2,500 µg/ml of erythropoietin protein, 10 mm sodium phosphate, 40 mM sodium sulfate, 3% mannitol (w/v), 10 mM methionine and 0.01% poloxamer 188 (w/v) and has a pH of about 6.2.

15. (Previously presented) The composition of claim 13 comprising from about 50 to about 2,500 µg/ml of erythropoietin protein, 40 mM arginine, 30 mM sodium sulfate, 3% mannitol (w/v), 10 mM methionine, 0.01% poloxamer 188 (w/v) and having a pH of about 6.2.

16. (Previously presented) A method of treating disturbances in iron distribution in a patient suffering from diabetes comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of a composition of human erythropoietin protein of SEQ ID NO:1, wherein the composition comprises from about 25 to about 2,500 µg/ml of erythropoietin protein, from about 10 to about 200 mmol/l sulfate and having a pH of from about 6.0 to about 7.0.

17. Cancelled.

18. Cancelled.

19. (Previously presented) A method of treating disturbances in iron distribution in a patient suffering from diabetes comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of a composition of human erythropoietin protein of SEQ ID NO:1 modified by the addition of up to 3 glycosylation sites, wherein the composition comprises from about 25 to about 2,500 µg/ml of erythropoietin protein, from about 10 to about 200 mmol/l sulfate and having a pH of from about 6.0 to about 7.0.

20. Cancelled.

21. (Previously presented) The method of claim 16, wherein the erythropoietin protein is pegylated.

22. (Previously presented) A method of treating disturbances in iron distribution in a patient suffering from diabetes comprising administering a composition of a conjugate of human erythropoietin protein of SEQ ID NO:1, wherein said conjugate comprises the erythropoietin protein of SEQ ID NO:1 having one to three free amino groups being covalently linked to n poly(ethylene glycol) groups of the formula $-CO-(CH_2)_x-(OCH_2CH_2)_m-OR$ with the –CO of each poly(ethylene glycol) group forming an amide bond with one of said amino groups; wherein R is a lower-alkyl; x is 2 or 3; m is from about 450 to about 900; n is from 1 to 3; and n and m are chosen so that the molecular weight of the conjugate minus the erythropoietin protein is from 20 kilodaltons to 100 kilodaltons, wherein said composition comprises from about 25 to about 2500 ug/ml of erythropoietin protein, from about 10 to about 200 mmol/l sulphate and having a pH of from about 6.0 to about 7.0.

23. (Previously presented) The method of claim 22, wherein x is 3, m is 650 to 750, n is 1 and R is methyl.

24. (Previously presented) The method of claim 22, wherein the conjugate has the formula

$$P\text{-}[NHCO\text{-}(CH_2)_x\text{-}(OCH_2CH_2)_m\text{-}OR]_n$$

wherein P is the residue of the protein without the free amino group that forms the amide linkage;

R is lower alkyl;

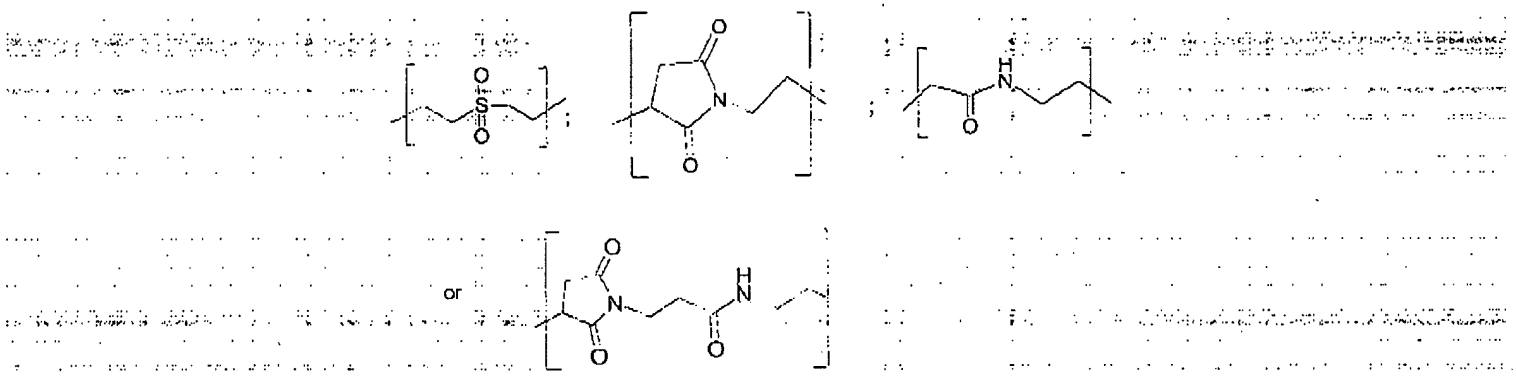
x is 2 or 3;

m is from about 450 to about 900;

n is from 1-3; and

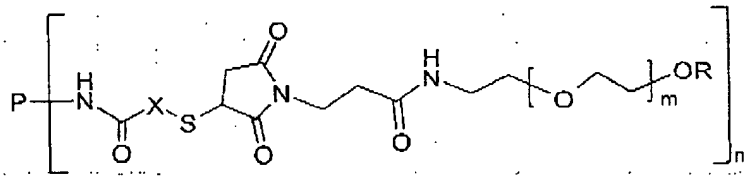
wherein m and n are selected such that the molecular weight of the conjugate minus the erythropoietin protein is from about 20 kD to about 100 kD.

25. (Previously presented) A method of treating disturbances in iron distribution in a patient suffering from diabetes comprising administering a composition of a conjugate of human erythropoietin protein of SEQ ID NO:1, wherein said conjugate comprising the erythropoietin protein of SEQ ID NO:1 having one to three free amino groups covalently linked to from one to three lower-alkoxy poly(ethylene glycol) groups, each poly(ethylene glycol) group being covalently linked to the erythropoietin protein *via* a linker of the formula –C(O)-X-S-Y- with the C(O) of the linker forming an amide bond with one of said amino groups, X is $-(CH_2)_k$- or $-CH_2(O\text{-}CH_2\text{-}CH_2)_k$-, k is from 1 to 10, Y is



the average molecular weight of each poly(ethylene glycol) moiety is from about 20 kilodaltons to about 40 kilodaltons, and the molecular weight of the conjugate is from about 51 kilodaltons to about 175 kilodaltons wherein said composition comprises from about 25 to about 2500 ug/ml of erythropoietin protein, from about 10 to about 200 mol/l sulfate and having a pH of from about 6.0 to about 7.0.

26. (Previously presented) The method of claim 25, wherein the conjugate has the formula:



wherein n is an integer from 1 to 3; m is an integer from 450 to 900; R is lower-alkyl; X is $-(CH_2)_k-$ or $-CH_2(O-CH_2-CH_2)_k-$, k is 1 to 10 and P is the residue of the erythropoietin protein without the n amino groups which form an amide linkage with X.